

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of:) Group Art Unit: 2457
Thomas LAUKAMM et al.) Examiner: Clayton R. Williams
Application No. 10/807,137) Confirmation No. 3689
Filed: March 24, 2004)
For: DATA TRANSMISSION PROCESS)

APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. §41.37

Mail Stop Appeal Brief- Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

This Appeal Brief is submitted in furtherance of the appeal from the Examiner's rejection of claims 1-14 as set forth in the Final Office Action dated November 25, 2009 and further addressed in the Advisory Action dated May 5, 2010, appeal proceedings having been instituted by a Notice of Appeal that was timely submitted on May 25, 2010. Payment of the Appeal Brief fee set forth in 37 C.F.R. §41.20(b)(2) is submitted herewith. Accordingly, this Appeal Brief is being timely submitted, and Appellants believe that no additional fees are necessary at this time.

(I) REAL PARTIES IN INTEREST

The real parties in interest are the inventors, Thomas, LAUKAMM and Lars LAUKAMM.

(II) RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

None.

(III) STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-14 are pending and rejected. No claims are allowed, objected to, or withdrawn.

(IV) STATUS OF THE AMENDMENTS

All amendments have been entered. Accordingly, claims 1-14 as presented in the Amendment filed October 2, 2009, are being appealed and are listed in the "Claims Appendix" attached herewith.

(V) SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Independent Claim 1

By way of non-limiting example, the invention provides a data transmission process for transmission of data sets (internet page and query page) between at least one query data server 2, at least one display data server 8 and at least one client 4 (see, e.g., Fig. 1, page 8, lines 25-31 and page 9, lines 22-28), upon initiation of a data transmission process by a user of the client 4 using a browser (a suitable display program, see, e.g., page 2, lines 10-11)) without a backward channel that allow the user to transmit data desired by a user or third party when an internet page is retrieved, causing a browser with a backward channel to be started on the client 4 and using the browser with the backward channel for the data transmission process (see e.g., Fig. 2 and page 9, lines 7-28).

The data transmission process comprising the step of maintaining a display data set (internet page) on the at least one display data server 8 and making the data set (internet page) accessible to the at least one client 4 via an online connection 1 which has been set up at least

temporarily from the at least one client 4 to the at least one display data server 8 (see e.g., Fig. 1 and page 9, lines 22-28).

The data transmission process further comprising the step of automatically retrieving and transmitting the display data set (internet page) from display data server 8 to that at least one client 4 via the online connection 1 which has been set up at least temporarily, and displaying the retrieved display data set (internet page) at the at least one client 4 for viewing by a user in a first display window (see e.g., upper window illustrated in Fig. 2 and page 9, line 22 – page 10, line 6).

The data transmission process further comprising the step of initiating of a query process by an input from the user in a second display window (see e.g., lower window illustrated in Fig. 2, page 3, lines 19-28, and page 9, line 22 – page 10, line 6).

The data transmission process further comprising the step of in response to said input, at least partially overlapping in time with displaying of the display data set (internet page) retrieved from the display data server 8 in said first display window (upper window Fig. 2), based on a query data set (query page) which is different from the display data set (internet page), automatically sending from the at least one query data server 2 to the user of the client 4, an input request for inputting of response data from the client 4, wherein the input request is displayed in the second display window (lower window Fig. 2) at least partially overlapping in time with retrieved data displayed (internet page) in said first display window (upper window Fig. 2) (see e.g., page 3, lines 9-13, page 3, lines 19-28, page 4, lines 9-15 and page 9, line 29 – page 10, line 15).

(VI) GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

(A) Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0099591 (“Dyer”) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0023123 (“Madison”).

(B) Claims 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dyer in view of Madison and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0034219 (“Hewitt”).

(C) Claims 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dyer in view of Madison and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0124049

(“Gorodetsky”) and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0147776 (“Lippiner”).

(D) Claims 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dyer in view of Madison and U.S. Patent No. 6,725,222 (“Musgrove”).

(VII) ARGUMENTS

(A) Rejection of claims 1, 2, 4-7, 13, & 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dyer in view of Madison.

The rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is in error and should be reversed for the following reasons.

The present invention generally relates to a data transmission process for transmission of data sets between at least one query data server, at least one display data server and at least one client. More specifically, independent claim 1 recites:

... upon initiation of a data transmission process by a user of the client using a browser without a backward channel, automatically recognizing with a control mechanism on the query data server that the data transmission process to be started requires use of a browser with a backward channel;

causing a browser with the backward channel to be started on the client and using the browser with the backward channel for the data transmission process...

(a) Dyer and Madison Fail to Disclose or Suggest a Second Browser Different from a First Browser, and Specifically, a Browser With a Backward Channel

The Examiner admits, on page 4, of the November 25, 2009, Office Action (“Office Action”) that Dyer fails to explicitly disclose that upon initiation of a data transmission process by a user of the client using a browser without a backward channel, automatically recognizing with a control mechanism on the query data server that the data transmission process to be started requires the use of a browser with a backward channel, and causing a browser with a backward channel to be started on the client, as recited in claim 1. Instead, the Examiner applies the teachings of Madison regarding ActiveX technology and makes a conclusory statement that it would have been obvious to combine Madison’s ActiveX technology with Dyer’s testing system to provide a system which allows for a web client to provide real-time feedback regarding web pages transmitted to it. Allegedly this combined system reads on all of the above-mentioned claim features.

However, a claimed feature is missing even after the references are combined and such a feature would not otherwise have been known or obvious. Specifically, the references alone or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest causing the start of a second browser (browser with a backward channel) that is different from a first browser (browser without a backward channel). In this regard, it is noted that the internet pages on a browser without a backward channel cannot be influenced and changed by the user or a third party. Internet browsers known from the prior art only allow the type of data input and transmission to a server which is offered or allowed by the internet page.; see, e.g., page 2, line 22 – page 3, line 2 and page 3, lines 19-28). On the other hand, Simply put, ActiveX is a technology used on the Internet to make interactive web pages that look and behave like computer programs, rather than static pages and allows web browsers to download and execute Windows programs.

ActiveX technology is not a backward channel browser. A browser with a backward channel is explained in Appellants' disclosure as an Internet browser that has been modified with a backward channel that allows response data which has been input by a user to be transmitted from the user to a feedback server (see Appellants' disclosure page 5, lines 1-10). Therefore, using a browser with a backward channel enables a user to input data regarding another Internet page that is started on an Internet browser of the prior art that does not have a backward channel and thus does not allow a user to input data beyond that which is offered or allowed (see Appellants' disclosure page 2, line 22 – page 3, line 2).

Dyer discloses that, when a user requests a website that contains stored product information (see, Dyer's paragraph [0030]), a server receives the request, and in reply, transmits data to form a webpage display on the user's browser (see Dyer's paragraph [0031]); the user then selects information regarding a displayed product and the browser transmits the user's product selection to the server to request additional information (see, Dyer's paragraph [0032]); as before the server replies to the request from the browser by forwarding the additional information to the browser for display (see, Dyer's paragraph [0033]); if the displayed product selected by the user is a test product, then a questionnaire is presented to the user. The browser receives the questionnaire as part of the HTML data sent from the server to the user's browser, and when the browser forms a webpage with the

additional information data from server, the questionnaire is presented to the user by the browser along with the product information (see, Dyer's paragraph [0035]).

As is clearly evident from the disclosure of Dryer, there is never a recognition and decision made by a control mechanism to start a second browser that is different from a first browser. Dyer simply uses the same browser for all processes (see, Dyer's paragraphs [0036]-[0042] in which alternative embodiments are discussed, all of which use the same browser throughout the processes performed). Thus, as admitted by the Examiner, Dyer alone fails to disclose or suggest the above-mentioned features of claim 1.

Madison discloses a server that detects whether a client web browser has the necessary software to enable desired web functionality. In the event the client lacks the necessary software, the web server transmits the required software to the client web browser. The technology used to make this determination and acquire the necessary software is ActiveX technology which Madison describes as a technology from Microsoft® that can add multimedia and interactivity to a client browser program (see, Madison's paragraph [0035]). As a result, the client computer and the internet effectively interact as if they were one large computer system.

As is clearly evident from the disclosure of Madison, there is never a recognition and decision made by a control mechanism to start a second browser that is different from a first browser and especially one with a backward browser. Madison simply uses ActiveX technology to make a determination on software required to enable web browser functionality and to download and start that software (see, Madison's paragraph [0035]). In particular, ActiveX does not start a second browser different from a first browser and instead adds software to the already existing browser. Thus, Madison alone fails to disclose or suggest the above-mentioned features of claim 1.

Consequently, because Dyer and Madison both fail to disclose or suggest causing the start of a second browser (browser with a backward channel) that is different from a first browser (browser without a backward channel), then the combination of the references would also fail to disclose or suggest such features, and these features have not been shown by the Examiner to be otherwise known or obvious to use in the claimed context.

Accordingly, Appellants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 1 be reversed.

(b) An Insufficient Rationale Exists for Combining Dyer and Madison

The Examiner bears the initial burden of factually supporting any *prima facie* conclusion of obviousness. If the examiner does not establish a *prima facie* case, the applicant is under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness. To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings.¹ Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). See, MPEP §2142. Appellants submit that no proper combination of the applied art teaches or suggests each and every feature of the claimed invention.

That is, the rejection of claim 1 under §103 is improper because the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness because the Examiner merely asserts the disclosure of various claimed features, and concludes that the claimed invention would have been obvious without identify any reason that would have prompted a person of ordinary skill in the relevant field to combine the elements in the way that the claimed new invention does. This type of rejection is clearly improper since the Supreme Court has held that “rejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.” *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398 (2007), quoting *In re Kahn*, 441 F. 3d 977, 988 (CA Fed. 2006).

The absence of a sufficient rationale to combine Dyer and Madison to arrive at the claimed features can be seen in that, for example, claim 1 recites that, upon initiation of a data transmission process by a user of the client using a browser without a backward channel,

¹ While the *KSR* court rejected a rigid application of the teaching, suggestion, or motivation (“TSM”) test in an obviousness inquiry, the [Supreme] Court acknowledged the importance of identifying “a reason that would have prompted a person of ordinary skill in the relevant field to combine the elements in the way the claimed new invention does” in an obviousness determination. *Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd. v. Alphapharm Pty., Ltd.*, 492 F.3d 1350, 1356-1357 (Fed. Cir. 2007) (quoting *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, --- U.S. ----, 127 S.Ct. 1727, 1731 (2007)).

automatically recognizing with a control mechanism on the query data server that the data transmission process to be started requires the use of a browser with a backward channel, and causing a browser with a backward channel to be started on the client. No explanation has been provided by the Examiner as to why Dyer would need a backward browser or how use of ActiveX technology would lead to such use.

In the Office Action, on page 4, as noted above, the Examiner admits that Dyer fails to disclose the above mentioned features and the teachings of Madison regarding ActiveX technology has been cited together with a conclusory statement that it would have been obvious to combine Madison's ActiveX technology with Dyer's testing system to provide a system which allows for a web client to provide real-time feedback regarding web pages transmitted to it without explaining how that would lead one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Dyer with Madison's ActiveX technology so as to cause a second browser to be started on the client, as recited in claim 1.

More specifically, Dyer discloses a user operating a browser to obtain information regarding a product and if the product selected by the user is a test product, then a questionnaire is presented to the user; the browser receives the questionnaire as part of the HTML data sent from the server to the user's browser; and when the browser forms a webpage with the additional information data from server, the questionnaire is presented to the user by the browser along with the product information as mentioned above (see Dyer's paragraphs [0030]-[0035] and [0036]-[0042]). Therefore, Dyer's browser and questionnaire are much like the prior art browsers discussed in Appellants' disclosure that only allow for the input of data which is offered or allowed by the Internet page which has been retrieved at the time (see, Appellants' disclosure page 2, line 22 – page 3, line 2). This means that, with Dyer's browser a user is not able to transmit certain data desired by him or a third party and instead only products offered on the Internet page and questions linked to the Internet page can be selected/answered.

Because Dyer discloses a browser that already effectuates the browsing of a product and the ability of a user to take a computer assisted sustainability test regarding that product, there would be no reason that would have prompted a person of ordinary skill in the relevant field to combine Madison's ActiveX technology with Dyer's system to start a second browser for query purposes. In other words, why would one of ordinary skill in the art have

complicated Dyer's system to include a second browser capable of providing a questionnaire, when the existing internet browser is fully capable of handling the questionnaire requirements and how does Madison's use of ActiveX technology lead to use of a backward browser by Dyer?

Therefore, because rejections based on obviousness cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements and there is an insufficient rationale to support the conclusion of obviousness as to why one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have modified Dyer with Madison, or any combination thereof, to disclose or suggest the above-mentioned features of claim 1, the rejections based on Dyer and Madison.

(c) Dyer and Madison Fail to Disclose or Suggest a Control Mechanism on the Query Data Server

The Examiner admits, on page 4, of the Office Action that Dyer fails to explicitly disclose that, upon initiation of a data transmission process by a user of the client using a browser without a backward channel, automatically recognizing with a control mechanism on the query data server that the data transmission process to be started requires the use of a browser with a backward channel, and causing a browser with a backward channel to be started on the client, as recited in claim 1. Instead, the Examiner applies the teachings of Madison regarding ActiveX technology and makes a conclusory statement that it would have been obvious to combine Madison's ActiveX technology with Dyer's testing system to provide a system which allows for a web client to provide real-time feedback regarding web pages transmitted to it. Allegedly this combined system reads on all of the above-mentioned claim features.

As discussed above, Dyer does not disclose a control mechanism that recognizes and makes a decision to start a second browser (see, Dyer's paragraphs [0030]-[0035] and [0036]-[0042]). As also discussed above, Madison discloses ActiveX technology from Microsoft® that can add multimedia and interactivity to a client browser program (see, Madison's paragraph [0035]). The Examiner states, on page 12, of the Office Action that when a client visits a Website containing an ActiveX control, and presents the client with a digital certificate that authenticates the control, the user then decides whether or not to install the control. This statement by the Examiner implies that the display data set (HTML website)

includes a link to the corresponding control (query data set). However, this represents an essential difference from the claimed invention (see, page 2 of Dr. Dr. Stefan Eicker's §132 Declaration submitted April 26, 2010 ("Declaration") and which was considered, but disregarded by the Examiner in the Advisory Action of May 5, 2010 in which the Examiner substitutes his unsupported opinion for that attested to by the Declarant.

Specifically, a fundamental part of the data transmission process recited in claim 1 is the fact that the display data set (internet page) includes no information of (or link to) the corresponding query data set (query page) or parts of it, so that a display data set (internet page) never has to be modified or enhanced to realize the mapping between the display data set (internet page) and the query data set (query page). The Examiner disagreed with Dr. Dr. Eicker's opinion that the display data set does not include information of the corresponding query data set or parts of it. In particular, the Examiner states that there is no support in Appellants' disclosure for the contention (see, the May 5, 2010 Advisory Action ("Advisory Action")). Appellants respectfully disagree.

Appellants' disclosure specifically states that when the data transmission process with which a data set kept on a server is displayed at the client, a data transmission which is independent of the displayed data set can take place (see, Appellants' disclosure page 3, lines 5-8). Further, it is important to the claimed process that any Internet pages can be displayed to third parties with contents which cannot be influenced and changed, and nonetheless, information can be input regarding these Internet pages (see, Appellants' disclosure paragraph page 3, lines 5-8). The purpose of the claimed process is to allow a user or a third party to provide data regarding an Internet page that does not provide the opportunity itself for user input. Thus, inherently and as discussed above, the website (e.g., display data set) includes no information of the corresponding query data set to effectuate the activation of a control mechanism located on the query data server, as recited in claim 1. However, Madison's disclosure with regard to use of ActiveX controls relates to this feature is not understandable and has not been demonstrated to lead to placing a control on the query data server that automatically leads to installation of a backward browser (not an ActiveX component) when needed, but not found to be present on the client server.

Consequently, Dyer and Madison, alone and in combination, fail to disclose or suggest automatically recognizing with a control mechanism on the query data server that the

data transmission process to be started requires the use of a browser with a backward channel, and this feature would not otherwise have been known or obvious.

(B) Rejection of Dependent Claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dyer in view of Madison and Hewitt.

Hewitt fails to overcome the deficiencies of Dyer and Madison discussed above because Hewitt fails to disclose or suggest that upon initiation of a data transmission process by a user of the client using a browser without a backward channel, automatically recognizing with a control mechanism on the query data server that the data transmission process to be started requires the use of a browser with a backward channel, and causing a browser with a backward channel to be started on the client, as recited in claim 1 because Hewitt pertains to an internet-based enhanced radio that does not use a browser application with a backward channel. Thus, this rejection should be withdrawn for the reasons indicated relative to claim 1 from which this claim depends.

Further, this claim is distinguishable on its own merits because the synchronous actions of claim 3 must be viewed in the context of claim 1, i.e., that the activities that are occurring simultaneously are occurring in two separate windows (retrieved data in a first window and query process in second window). Nothing in paragraphs [0031] and [0032] cited by the Examiner relate to this concept but rather relates to formation of a user profile based on information obtained from a tuning service and a radio appliance. No dual window on a client is disclosed, and thus, no teaching or suggestion exists in Hewitt to perform displaying of retrieved data in a first window synchronously with the provision of an input request to the user in a second display window. In fact, the process described by Hewitt is not only unrelated to the present invention, but is also unrelated to that of Dyer and Madison.

(C) Rejection of Dependent Claims 8-10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dyer in view of Madison, Gorodetsky and Lippiner.

Gorodetsky and Lippiner fail to overcome the deficiencies of Dyer and Madison, as discussed above so that this rejection should be withdrawn for the reasons indicated relative to claim 1 from which these claims depend. For example, Gorodetsky and Lippiner fail to disclose or suggest that upon initiation of a data transmission process by a user of the client

using a browser without a backward channel, automatically recognizing with a control mechanism on the query data server that the data transmission process to be started requires the use of a browser with a backward channel, and causing a browser with a backward channel to be started on the client, as recited in claim 1 because Gorodetsky pertains to a system for pushing pages to a browser application without a backward channel and Lippiner pertains to a system for monitoring consumer preferences indicated on a browser application without a backward channel.

Further, these claims are distinguishable on their own merits because, as with claim 3 commented upon above, claim 8 must be viewed in the context of claim 1, i.e., that the activities that are occurring simultaneously are occurring in two separate windows (data retrieved from a data server in a first window and query process with query data from a query data server in second window) of the same client. What is disclosed by Gordetsky is an asynchronous display, not a synchronous display, by which visiting of one website triggers loading of a java applet on the client that then causes the website's server to push other information to the client. Whether such information is viewed in the same browser window or another is not indicated and the Examiner admits that Gordetsky, even in conjunction with Dyer and Madison does not teach the overlapping display of data and queries in two separate windows. Thus, Lippner et al. has been cited with respect to its disclosure of sending data to a webpage and queries via a pop-up window. However, in Lippner, multiple clients are connected to a central server instead of a single client communication with multiple servers (display data and query data servers). Thus, it is not seen how the Examiner's piecemeal extraction of elements could lead to the present invention without improper hindsight use of Appellant's own disclosure, and certainly one of ordinary skill, on his/her own, would not have found the invention defined by claim 8 to be obvious from this varied assortment of references.

**(E) Rejection of Dependent Claims 11 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)
as being unpatentable over Dyer in view of Madison and Musgrove.**

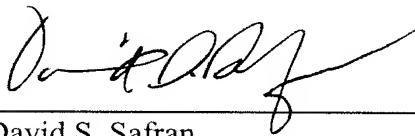
Musgrove fails to overcome the deficiencies of Dyer and Madison, as discussed above. For example, Musgrove fails to disclose or suggest that upon initiation of a data transmission process by a user of the client using a browser without a backward channel, automatically

recognizing with a control mechanism on the query data server that the data transmission process to be started requires the use of a browser with a backward channel, and causing a browser with a backward channel to be started on the client, as recited in claim 1 because Musgrove pertains to a method for automated on-line commerce by using a browser application without a backward channel. These claims rise or fall with claim 1.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks, Appellants submit that claims 1-14 are patentably distinct from the prior art of record, and accordingly, Appellants respectfully request that the Board reverse all of the Examiner's rejections of the claims.

Respectfully submitted,



David S. Safran
Registration No. 27,997

Customer No. 25570

Roberts Mlotkowski Safran & Cole, P.C.
PO Box 10064
McLean, VA 22102

Direct Telephone (703) 584 3273

(VIII) CLAIMS APPENDIX

The following is a listing of the claims involved in the appeal.

1. Data transmission process for transmission of data sets between at least one query data server, at least one display data server and at least one client comprising the steps of:

upon initiation of a data transmission process by a user of the client using a browser without a backward channel, automatically recognizing with a control mechanism on the query data server that the data transmission process to be started requires use of a browser with a backward channel;

causing a browser with the backward channel to be started on the client and using the browser with the backward channel for the data transmission process, the data transmission process comprising the steps of:

maintaining a display data set on the at least one display data server and making the data set accessible to the at least one client via an online connection which has been set up at least temporarily from the at least one client to the at least one display data server,

automatically retrieving and transmitting the display data set from display data server to that at least one client via the online connection which has been set up at least temporarily, and displaying the retrieved display data set at the at least one client for viewing by a user in a first display window,

initiating of a query process by an input from the user in a second display window, and in response to said input, at least partially overlapping in time with displaying of the display data set retrieved from the display data server in said first display window, based on a query data set which is different from the display data set, automatically sending from the at least one query data server to the user of the client, an input request for inputting of response data from the client, wherein the input request is displayed in the second display window at least partially overlapping in time with retrieved data displayed in said first display window.

2. Data transmission process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the response data input by the user in response to the input request are automatically transmitted to a feedback server.

3. Data transmission process as claimed in claim 1, wherein displaying of the display data set retrieved from the display data server and the input request based on the query data set take place synchronously from the client to the user of the client for input of response data.
4. Data transmission process as claimed in claim 2, wherein the query data set is transmitted automatically online via a connection which has been set up at least temporarily from the query data server to the client.
5. Data transmission process as claimed in claim 4, wherein the feedback server is used as a query data server.
6. Data transmission process as claimed in claim 2, wherein the input of the response data and automatic transmission of the response data to the feedback server takes place via the client.
7. Data transmission process as claimed in claim 1, wherein a shared display device is used for displaying of the display data set, for inputting requests based on the query data set and for inputting of response data.
8. Data transmission process as claimed in claim 1, wherein a plurality of display data sets are automatically transmitted in succession in time from the at least one display data server to the at least one client and are displayed by the client, a respective request for inputting of response data being sent automatically from the at least one client to the user thereof in a manner at least partially overlapping in time with displaying of the respective display data set from the client based on a respective query data set which differs from the display data set.
9. Data transmission process as claimed in claim 8, wherein there is a predetermined control mechanism in which the display data set which is to be displayed and the pertinent respective query data set for the input request, are fixed for controlling of an automatic progression.

10. Data transmission process as claimed in claim 9, wherein the control mechanism is kept at the client or is transmitted automatically via a connection which has been set up at least temporarily from the query data server to the client.

11. Data transmission process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the progression of the process is automatically protocollled.

12. Data transmission process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the automatic protocolling is performed on a server which is different from the client.

13. Data transmission process as claimed in claim 1, further comprising performing the data transmission process by the user of the client using the browser over a browser channel different from the backward channel.

14. Data transmission process as claimed in claim 1, further comprising initiating of the query process by the input from the user in the second display window, the_second display window being provided in association with and adjacent to the first display window.

(IX) EVIDENCE APPENDIX

37 C.F.R. §1.132 Declaration of Dr. Dr. Stefan Eicker made of record as indicated in the May 5, 2010, Advisory Action (Box 10 is checked indicating that the evidence is entered and the Examiner stated in his appended comments that it had been considered.)

(X) RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None.